What it will be said, can this be a question? Hat it ever been asserted, is it possible to maintain, the scarcity is the foundation of the welfare of men?—Yes, this has been main tained, is maintained every day, and I four not to say, that the theory of searcity is much the most popular of the two. It is the theme of conversations of newspapers, of books, of legislatures, and, extraor dinary as it, may appear, it is certain that politics economy will have accomplished its task when I shall have rendered common and unanswerable this simple position: "The wealth of men consists in the abundance of things."

bundance of things."

Do we not hear it said every day: "We shall be built with foreign products ?" Therefore about nundated with foreign products dance is feared.

Has it not been said, "We over produce * Abur

ance was, therefore, dreaded. Have not workmen destroyed machinery? they

then feared excess of production or abundance.

It has been said "Let bread be dear and agriculturists will become rich?" But as bread can only be

Has not even the fecundity of the beet root bee made an argument against its culture for the manu-facture of sugar? Was it not said, "The cultivation of theets cannot become extensive, because a few consumption of all France ? It thus appears the

wealth rests on sterility, on scarcity; poverty on fer-tility, on abundance.

Do not most of the daily papers publish every day inticles to convince government that it is good poli-icy to raise the price of all articles by means of tartifis? But as tartiffs only raise the prices by diminishing the quantity offered in the market, the daily papers desire to put into practice the theory of scarcity, and I was right in saying that this theory was by far the most popular of the two.

How is it that in the eyes of laborers, writers, statesmen, abundance has come to be feared and scarcity desired? I propose to go back to the source of this illusion.

scarcity desired? I propose to go back to the source of this illusion.

It is seen that a man euriches himself in proportion to the result he obtains for his labor; that is to say, the higher he sells the produce of his labor. The scarcer the article he produces becomes, the higher the price he obtains for it. We, therefore, conclude that, as regards him at least, scarcity enriches him. Applying this reasoning successively to all kind or labor produces the theory of scarcity. From this is was soon out into practice and to favor all laborers. was soon put into practice, and, to favor all laborer an artificial dearness and scarcity are produced i all things by prohibition, by restriction, by the destruction of machinery and other similar means.

It is the same with abundance. It is observed that when an article becomes abundant, it sells at lov prices; therefore the producer gains less. If all producers are in this position, they are all poor; there fore it is abundance that ruins society. And as a convictions lead to acts, in most countries the law of man are seen struggling against the abundance of things.

of man are seen struggling against the abundance of things.

This sophism, when applied generally, would make but slight impression; but applied to a particular class; to this or that branch of manufacture, it becomes extremely plausible. This is casily explained. It is a syllogism not false, but incomplete, Now, what truth there is in syllogism is naturally always present to the mind. But the incompleteness is a negative quality, an absent part which is very likely, risy, even very easy to forget.

Man produces to consume. He is both producer and consumer. The reasoning I have just given, considers him only as a producer. As a consumer it would have led to the opposite conclusion. Could it not in fact be said:

not in fact the said:

The cheaper the consumer purchases, the richer he becomes; the more abundant things become, the cheaper he purchases them; therefore abundance enriches him. And this reasoning extended to all consumers, would lead to the theory of abundance!

riches him. And this reasoning extended to all consumers, would lead to the theory of abundance!

It is the imperfectly understood laws of exchanges which produce these illusions. If we consult our personal interests, we distinctly understand that it is twofold. As sellers, our interest is dearness, and consequently searcity, as purchasers, cheapness, or which is the same thing, abundance. We cannot, therefore, argue on either of these interests without having first ascertained which of the two coincides and is identified with the general and permanent interest of the human race.

If man was a solitary being—if he labored exclusively for himself—or, in a word, did he not exchange, the theory of searcity could nover have introduced itself. It would be too clearly evident that abundance would be beneficial to him, let it come whence it might, whether from the result of his own industry, from ingenious tools, from powerful machinery which he had invented, or owing to the fertility of the soil, to the liberality of nature, or even to a mysterious invasion or products brought by the waves from aboad and thrown on the shore.

Solitary man would never imagine, for the sake of encouraging or increasing his own labor, to destroy the instruments that diminished labor, to exceed

encouraging or increasing his own labor, to destroy the instruments that diminished labor, to neutralize the fertility of the soil, to give back to the sea the the instruments that diminished labor, to neutralize the fertility of the soil, to give back to the sea the things which it had brought him. He would easily understand that labor is not an end, but a meane; that it would be absurd to repel the object, for fear of diminishing the means of attaining it. He would understand that if it takes 2 hours labor to provide for his wants, any circumstance (no matter whether machinery, fertility, or gratuitous gift,) which should save him one hour of this labor, and yet leave the same result, places that hour at his own disposal, and that he could devote it to augmenting his comforts, in a word, he would understand that saving of labor is an improvement.

But exchange obscures our view of this simple truth. In the social system, and with the present division of labor which it brings, the producer of an article does not consume it himself. Every one is led to see in his labor not a means, but an end. Exchange creates, relatively to each object, two interests, that of the producer and that of the consumer, and these two interests are always opposed to one another.

ure.

Let us take any producer whatever, what is his im-nediate interest? It consists in these two things:

1st. That the smallest possible number of persons hould devote themselves to the same kind of labor

as himself.

2d. That the greatest possible number of persons should require the produce of that labor. What political economy expresses briefly in these words limited production, unfinited consumption.

mited production, unlimited consumption.

What is the immediate interest of the cons That the article in question be largely produced an

As these two interests contradict each other, or of them must necessarily coincide with the general interest of society, and the other be averse to it. . . But which is the one that legislation must favo as being representative or public good, if it must fo

To know it, it is sufficient to look for what would de done if the secret desires of all med were accom-plished.

As far as we are producers, it cannot be denied the desires of each one of us are anti-social. Are we cultivators of the vine? We should not regret that every vine in the world but ours should be frozen; this is the theory of scarcity. Are we many facturers of iron? We wish that there should be n natures of iron? We wish that there should be no iron in the market except what we send to it, what ever might be the want of the public for it, and precisely so that this great want, deeply felt and imperfectly satisfied, should cause us to obtain a high price; this is again the theory of scarcity. Are we farmers? We say let bead be dear, meaning scarce, and agriculturists will thrive; this is always the theory of society.

Are we physicians? We cannot help seeing tha Are we physicians? We cannot help seeing that certain physical improvements, such as readering the country more healthy, the development of certain moral virtues, such as moderation and temperance, the progress of information carried so far that cach one could take care of this own health, the discovery of certain simple remedies, easily applied, would be fatal blows given to our profession. As physicians, our secret wishes are anti-social. I do not mean to see that physicians make such sizish. our secret wishes are anti-social. I do not mean to say that physicians make such wishes. I love to believe that they would half with joy an universal panaeea; but in that sentiment it is not the physician but the man, the Christian that appears; he places himself, by laudable forgetfulness of self, in the position of the consumer. As far as practising a profession, as far as drawing from this profession his

nforts, his position in the world, and even ans of existence of his family, it is impossible wishes, or, if you prefer, his interests should anti-social.

his wishes, or, if you prefer, his interests should not be anti-social.

Do we manufacture cotton goods? We desire to cell them at the most advantageous price for us. We would gladly consent that all rival manufacturers should be interdicted, and if we dare not express publicly this wish, nor pursue its complete realization with any chance of success, we however attain it, in a certain measure, by indirect means; for example, by excluding foreign goods, so as to diminish the pasnity offered, and thus produce, by means of force, and for our profit, a searchy of clothing.

Were we thus to pass in review all braffches of industry, we should always find that the producers, as far as they are such, have anti-social views.

ar as they are such, have anti-social views.

ar as they are such, have anti-social views.

"The merchant," says Montaigue, 'is only, prosperous form the extravagance of youth; the farmer from the dearness of breadstuffs; the architect from the decoy of houses; the officers of justice from law-suits and the quarrels of men. Even the honor and practice of ministers of religion arises from our death and from our vices. No physician derives pleasure are the health of even his friends, nor soldier from the health of even his friends, nor soldier from even and thus with all others."

and from our vices. No payeasan are soldier from peace; and thus with all others."

It follows from this that, if the secret desires of such producer were realized, the whole world would extrograde speedily towards barbarism. Salls would reservibe steam; the our would proseribe salls, and would itself soon have to yield to waggons, these to nutles, and mules to man. Wool would exclude cotton, cotton would exclude wool, and so on ap infailtum, until the scarcity of every thing should cause ven man to disappear from the surface of the earth. If we come now to consider the immediate interest of the consumer, we shall find that it is in persect harmony with public interest, with the welfare of unmanity.

umanity.

When the purchaser appears in the market, he de When the purchaser appears in the market, he desires to find it abundantly provided. That the seasons shall have been propitions to all species of crops; that inventions, one more marvellous than the other, should place within his means the greatest number of products and comforts; that time and labor be saved; that distances be efficied; that the spirit of peace and justice should permit the reduction of inxes; that obstacles of every description should disappear; in all this, the immediate interest of the consumer is exactly the same as that of the public well understood. He may extend his secret wishes even to absurdity, without their ceasing to be advantageous to the human race. He may desire that food and clothing, house and fuel, instruction and morality, security and peace, strength and health, he obtained without effort, without labor and without timit, like the dust of the highway, the water of the diver, the air we breathe, the light we enjoy, without river, the air we breathe, the light we enjoy, without he realization of their wishes being opposed to the

welfare of society.

It may possibly be said, that if these desires were accomplished the labor of the producer would become more and more restrained, and would end becausing from want of object. But why? Because, i. ceasing from want of object. But why I faccause, in that extreme case, all the wants and all the wishes paginable would be completely satisfied. Man, like the Almighty, would create every thing by the mere exertion of his will. Will any one tell me what then would be the lament in this absence of laborious pro-

would be the lament in this absence of laborious production?

Suppose a Legislature composed of laborers, each timember of which should make his secret desires as producers into laws. The code emanating from such an assembly would be systematic monopoly, the theory of scarcity put into practice.

Whereas, a legislative body in which each member should exclusively consult his immediate interest as a consumer, would end in systematizing liberty, the suppression of all restrictive measures, the overthrow of all artificial obstacless in a word, in realizing the theory of abundance.

It follows from this:

That consulting exclusively the immediate interest of producers, is consulting an anti-social interest.

That consulting exclusively the immediate interest of producers, is consulting an anti-social interest. That taking exclusively for basis the immediate interest of consumers, would be taking for basis the general interest of all.

Allow me to urge again this point of view, even at the risk of repenting myself.

A radical antagonism exists between the seller and the nuclears.

at the risk of repenting myself.

A radical antagonism exists between the seller and the purchaser.

The one desires that the article he deals in should be scarce, and sell at a high price.

The other wishes it to be abundant, and selling at a low price.

The laws, which at least ought to be neutral, take part with the seller against the purchaser, with the provider against the consumer, with dearness against cheapness, with scarcity against abundance.

They act, if not intentionally at least logically, on the principle that a nation is only wealthy when there saids a scarcity of encrything.

For they say, it is the producer that must be favored by assuring him an advantageous sale of his products. For this, it is necessary to raise the price to raise the price, the quantity offered must be diminished; and to diminish the quantity offered leacening a searcity.

Suppose that at this moment, while these laws are in full force, a complete inventory be taken, not in value, but in weight, measure, quantity of all existing objects in the country, suitable to the wants of its inhabitants, such as breadstuffs, provision, cloths, linens, fuel, colonial produce, &c.

Suppose further that to-morrow all existing obseles to the fee introduction of foreign products into

Suppose further that to-morrowal existing obsta-cles to the free introduction of foreign products into the country be abolished.

And finally, to appreciate the effects of this reform, suppose that these manufactures.

And thanly, as preceded the choice of this roughly suppose that three months later a new inventory be taken.

Would there not be found in the country a much greater quantity of broadstuffs, cattle, cloth, linen, iron, coal, sugar &c., at the second than at the time of coalling the first linearize?

iron, coal, sugar &c., at the second than at the time of making the first inventory?

This is so true that our protecting tariffs have no other object than to prevent all these things from reaching us, to limit the quantity offered, to prevent their depreciation in value, their abundance.

Now, I ask, are the people better fed under the influence to these laws, because their exists a less quantity of bread, meat and sugar in the country? Are they better clothed, because three axiss less thread, linen and cloth? Are they better warmed, because there is less coal? Are they better idded in their fa-

us with their products, they will carry off all our specie.

What matters it if they do? Man does not feed on specie; he does clothe himself with gold, he does not warm himself with gilver. What matters it if there has seed at the course if out the course of. warm himse! with allver. What matters it if there is more or less specie in the country if only there exist more bread in the pantries, more meat in the more bread in the pantries, more meat in the more clothes in the presses, and more fuel in ds ?

shill always oppose to all rastrictive in we this di-

lemma

Either they provide searcity, or they do not.

If they provide searcity, they do the people all the honor possible. If they do not produce searcity, then they have not diminished the quantity offered, have not enhanced prices, and consequently have not favored or protected the producer.

They are either injurious or inefficient. They cannot be beneficial.

On the 14th inst, some of our men got into an affrary with several beggars in Vera Cruz, and it resulted in the death of many of the beggars, and the wounding of one of use soldiers.

Lieut. Whipple, who was made a prisoner by the guerrillists last summer, is at Puebla. He says that the letters published bearing the says that the says that the letters published bearing the says that th

mot be beneficial.

E3: The New York Express says that Gen. Scott has as much popularity as, and more military skill, than General Taylor. Will the Express give us the proofs? Come,—the proofs!

Mouse's Телебалри.—We see it stated that Mr.

Morse has written to a gentleman in the west, ut-terly disclaiming the extravagant pretensions set up by Mr. Kendall and Mr. Smith, for his patent, and that he admits his writing machine can be improved.

In The Montgomery county (Ohio) Democrate recently met, and "deplored the folly and wicked-ness of man, whence wars originate." A more se-vere back-handed hit Mr. Polk never got!

FAILURE OF MR. CUNARD,—This enterprising gen-tleman, we regret to learn, has gone by the board, having failed for an immense amount. It does not appear that his failure will affect his line of steam-

Ms. WOODDEN AND THE PASSAGE AND AND THE PASSAGE AND THE PASSAG

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG. WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC'R 29, 1847

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We reprint, this afternoon, a remarkable paper from the French of Bastiat, upon the question of "Which is most advantageous to man—Abundance or Scarcity?" The translation is not very elegant, but it evidently preserves the author's meaning. We wish it distinctly understood, that in presenting

question of "Which is most advantageous to guestion of "Which is most advantageous to guestion of "Which is most advantageous to guestion is not very elegant, but it evidently preserves the author?'s meaning. We wish it distinctly understood, that in presenting this paper to our readers, we do not, thereby, express any opinion upon the correctness of incorrectness of the views therein set forth. Our object is to let a strong thinker be heard and to set the reader himself to think upon this important subject.

It will be seen, by reference te the Pope's speech on organizing his Council of States, that he does not design it to be a deliberative body, representing his subjects, but a body of advisement representing the interests of the pontificate. This view of the subject is dissonant with that which has prevailed so extensively in this country, and which led to the recent demonstration in favor of Italian liberty in New York, The Pope is right, and public sentiment has been doing him injustice in this country. Italy is unfit for republican institutions in any form, that the Pope is not the establishment of such institutions. It is the preservation and perpetuation of the Pontificate in all its pristine power and glory. The means now taken is to effect that purpose primarily, and to secure the public good secondarily.

We love independence of thought and in dependence of action. It is the distinguishing attribute of the American citizen; but when it meets in the citizen who holds high official trusts, it is a thing to be valued beyond price. These reflections are the result of reading the following passage in the meassage of Governor Pratt, of Maryland, and we are sure that there will not be a reader of this passage, in the land, who will not think as we have a thought. Thries heaven he was thought. Thries heaven he was thought of the special order to the passage, in the land, who will not think as we have a thought. Thries heaven he was thought.

of reading the lonowing part of Maryland, and sage of Governor Pratt, of Maryland, and we are sure that there will not be a reader of this passage, in the land, who will not think as we have thought. Thrice honored be Gov. Pratt and the Whig party in Maryland, whose sentiments he has so nobly land, whose sentiments he has so nobly sort, but, under existing circumstances, he could no so for it.

words and the sentiments he has so nobly a sort but, under existing circumstances, he could not sort, and the subject of interesting core in the subject of prefixes the subject of prefixes.

Mr. BADGER explained, that if Congress did not get for it.

Mr. WESTCOTT said be objected to the bill not because he sub unwilling to purchase the subject of it.

Mr. BADGER explained, that if Congress dad no right over the subject of termination plainly evinced by his fellow-citizens, to confer on him the highest office in the gift of the Republic. I do not indulge a hope that the peace of the coun-try will be restored, until these indications of the times have been realized; and the Executive functions of the Federal Govern-ment have passed into other hands."

It is a matter for serious consideration, whether the Ten Regiment Bill, as reported by Mr. Cass, ought to pass. Our own opinion is decidedly against it, in its present form. It can be demonstrated, that the recruiting of the skeletons of the existing Regiments requires a least 10,000 men, while there of the skeletons of the existing Regiments requires at least 10,000 men, while there are no vacancies among the officers of these regiments. From this view of the subject, it may be easily seen, that there are already officers enough in the army to meet the proposed increase of the rank and file. The pay of the officers of ten Regiments for one month will be more than enough to discharge the bounties of 10,000 recruits. These hints are worthy of attention, and we trust, that Mr. Cass and the Military Committees of both Houses, as well as the members generally, will not pass by such obvious considerations, but weigh them in the scale of the public interests and decide accordingly.

We have advices from Queretaro to the 6th inst. The Mexican Congress had a feb man the contrary of the regiment of the proposed on the exe assurable day of the regiment of the public interests and decide accordingly.

Mr. Webster has given this dress an almost equal reputation in this country. He wore it, have understant of the proposed on the exe assurable day of the regiment.

the public interests and decide accordingly.

We have advices from Queretaro to the 6th inst. The Mexican Congress had a quorum, and was sitting from day to day, but nothing of any importance had taken place in the way of action. A rumor was afloat that commissioners were to be sent to Havana to meet commissioners from the U. States to treat of peace, but there was no confidence placed in the report.

General Patterson arrived at the city of Mexico on the 8th instant with his reinforcement of 6,000 men. This arrival appeared to be welcomed by the Mexicans as the source of an increased trade in provisions, &c.

An American sailor, in attempting to desert a second time from the U. S. schooner Flirt, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, was shot by a sentinel.

On the 14th inst. some of our men got

our soldiers.

Lieut. Whipple, who was made a prisoner by the guerrillists last summer, is at Puebla. He says that the letters published bearing his name and extolling the kindness of the Mexicana to him are forgeries.

Col. Hughes is the military governor of Jalapa. He offered an amnesty to all Mexi-

cans who should report to him in person af-ter a certain period, and give their word of honor not to take up arms against the U States

States.

3. Who can read the following paragraph from Gen. Taylor's reply to the Mayor of New Orleans and not be convinced that such a man will be President of these States? Why, this sentiment alone is sufficient to make him President. Here it is:

"My satisfaction would be complete, could "Hose Brank officials and softlesses to which you "Landay Archieved the successes to which you "Beffer, se present and witness this outpour "Ind of Gratitude!"

THE MAN OF THE PROPER.—The Savannah Republican embodies Gen. Taylor's character in fivwords, when it says that there is no distance between him and the People; that he is "the man of the People."

the People."

MAD SCHEMES.—The St. Louis papers are seriously discussing the practicability of stretching magnetic wires across the continent, from that town to Astoria, in Oregon. They say it will cost only \$300,000, and essay to show how all difficulties may

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Gurley,
Several documents were received from the Treasury and Navy Departments. Several potitions and
reports on private business were also submitted by
Senators; which were severally read by their titles,
and appropriately referred.
Gen. CASS introduced a bill from the Committee
on Foreign Relations, providing for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico. Also, one providing bounty (as he was understood) for volunteerserving in the army of the United States. They
were read twice by the teller's, and ordered to be
printed.

Mr. ATHERDOW.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, prayer was said by the Rev, Mr. Slicer. The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

Mr. WICK rose to correct an omission of the Journal in not having a notice of a petition relating to patent rights that he presented yesterday.

The CHAIR thought it was not read in the House, but would be inserted on the Journal in the usual way.

Mr. STEWARD then some Bradeny, member elect from the State of Michigan. In doing so he delivered some appropriate remarks upon his general moral and political character. The usual resolutions were then offered and agreed to, when the House adjourn-

the source of an increased trade in provisions, &c.

Capt. J. Smith, of the 3d Infantry, died at Encerro on the 4th inst. of congestion of the brain.

The Mexican papers say that the Mexican Congress had called upon Canalizo, Alcorta, and Lombardini to organize a new army, an act which than Light.

his shoulders broad, his hair dark and thick, his eyebrones black and bushy, and his complexion swarthy.
There is certainly more resemblance in the personal appearance of these two eminent men than there
was in Fluellin's comparison between Maccedon and
Waies.—New York Tribune.

LITING STATEAUX.—A number of young women
and men, carried away by Dr. Collyer's exhibition of
Living Statuary, got together last Sunday evening
in New York, and undertook to roduce to life several interesting passages in Scripture History, on to
the most delicate nature. They were cut short in
their laseivious performances by the police.

Transura Musica.—A neero man of Louisville.

TERRITE MURDER,—A negro man of Loniaville recently stabbed to the heart the son of his owner, a youth of 20 years, because the youth undertook to reprove him for disobedience. In the attack upon the youth, he came near killing his mother and a bystander who interfered.

PILORIM-LAND WORKERS.—Last year the girls-PIGHIM-LAND WORKIES,—Last year the girls—farmers' daughter—of three counties in Massachus actia, turned out straw hats and bonnets valued at \$1,646,596. The result is, they have rost cheeke and money in their purse. That a better than spinning street yarms.

THE CHILD MURDERESS. -The fiend Restell, who is already under sentence for one year in the State prison, is to be tried for another offence, next week in New York. We hope that her portion will be ife-confinement in the penitentiary.

BIG-confinement in the penticulary.

Sommambulier Belli-binogra,—Some nights ago, the good people of Rochester were aroused by the most furious ringing of one of their church bells. Upon rigid inquiry, the sexton of the church was found in his robe de nuil, laboring under a fit of somnambulism, and ringing his bell with all his Tue Gages Stave _ This masterwork of the ag

is to be in this city in February next. We hope that Congress will instantly purchase it for the Capitol. It ought never to go out of Washington, after it once gets here. gets here.

Spotter Fryks.—This fatal disease recently swept out of the town of Kalamazoo, in Michigan, M pety sons, in the space of cleven days. Almost as bad as the plague.

CHAPPED HANDS.

AMANDINE, for the Prevention and cure of Chapped Hands, decidedly the best article known for this purchase, and the plague.

CHAPPED HANDS.

AMANDINE, for the Prevention and cure of Chapped Chapter of Chapped Chapter of Chapte

(Republished by Request.)

E. POLLOCK, AND DELIVERED BY M

whitten by z. Pollock, and delivered by Mas. Sciencias, at the Adelent, on Monday Michael Last.

From her long sleep, since that sad hour, that laid in smouldering dust the Frama's sacred shade. Once more she wakes to give, with warm delight, ther heartielt welcome to her friends to night. I like some poor votress to a temple bound, Whose young feet tremble on the holy ground—Who strinks to hear that solemn anthem swell, Which bids her give the world a long farwell—Who longs, yet dreads, the mystic veil to raise. Whose folds so long have borrd her auxious gaze—Who hopes, yet trembles, least too poor and low Her simple offering at the Fane may show: So here the Adelent pays her hominge due. And consecrates her string to poesy and you. Here, should your praise our humble efforts cheer, Shall time roll back the eourse of many a year. Here seenes far off and fair shall greet your eyes, And forms long gone await your call to rine; For you Italia's roys skies shall glow, And the proud Alps uplift their heads of snow—Ror you shall India bare her golden strand, And Persia apread her fair and flowery land—Here the old Roman shall again have blitch—House foul step thundred of or the shrinking earth—Though and the step through the rine and the series of the Shall time, and lands shall truels accome like thee, To gild your hours of ideness and case.

But, oh, not ours the spell to raise in bloom Those shades to action from their shades of gloom; Not ours, but hus, whose mighty name subline. Rings on increasing through the lapse of time: Immortal Shakes to action from their shades of gloom; Not ours, but hus, whose mighty name subline. Then, sh, bot ours the spell to raise in bloom Those shades to action from their shades of gloom; Not ours, but hus, whose mighty name subline. Rings on increasing through the lapse of time: Immortal Shakes raux; whose still present soul. Shall rule, cominand, and fashion forth the whole. "The ours to furnish forth the fens to mild in your hards when your hearts throb to mimic joy or fear, Wh

Baltimose, December 28,

The flour market continues dull and prices rather unsettled. The supply of flour on hand is not large. Holders of Howard street brands are generally asking \$6,25, but do not find purchasers. Offers of \$5,18.3-4 have been refused; there are no buyers above these figures. A sale of 400 bbls. City Mills was made this morning at \$6,25 and some 500 bbls, more at \$6,37 1-2. Holders are generally asking the last named price. Sales of Rye flour at \$6-some asking \$5,25, a decline. Corn Meal \$3,37 1-2 per barrel.

The supply of wheat continues small; prices exhibit no special change. Sales of good to prime red wheat at 135 a 138c.; white do, 142 a 148c. Corn is in fair deamant; sales of white at 57 a 59c., vollow do. 60 a 61c. Oata 39 a 42c.; Rye \$5 a 89c.; Cloverseed \$4,55 a \$4,62; Flaxseed 130c.

There were 430 head beeves offered at the scales on Monday, 310 head sold to city packers and butchers at \$2,50 a \$5,75 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$5 a \$7,25 net, and averaging \$3,12 1-2 gross, showing an advance. Of the above, 52 head were driven to Philadelphia, and 28 head left over unsold.

Transactions are very limited and prices remain nomitial. Mess Beef held at \$12; No. 1 at \$10; Prime \$8!. The transactions in Bacon very moderate at 6 a 6 3-4c. for lod Western Shoulders, and at 6 1-2 a 7c. for Side. New city cured. Shoulders and Sides selling in small parcels at 71-2c; new Hams 10 a 11c. Lard, 8c. for Western in kegs, and at 71-2c. for bls. on time.

Whiskey is without much movement. Small sales at 23 a 29 cts., in hhds. and bbls.—Ball. Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 28.

The markets generally are unsettled. Prices of breadstuffs exhibit no material change from those ranging before the steamer. Flour held at \$6,37 a \$6,50. Grain scarce—prime red wheat 140 a 142c. Provisions dull and prices drooping. Groceries inactive. Whiskey 26 1-2 a 27 1-2 cts.

Cotton is quiet. Sales very small.—Ibid.

Cotton is quiet. Sales very small.—Ibid.

New York, December 23.

Stocks quiet—only a moderate business.
The market for breadstuffs is quiet, and prices on the decline. Small sales of Genesee brands at \$6,25; Oswego \$6 n \$6,06 1.4; Southern \$6,37.
Not much doing in grain. Sales of prime Genesee white at 140 cents. Corn in fair request for shipment—sales of mixed at 75 cents, and prime round yellow \$0 cents; rye and barley nachanged.—Oats 50 cents.
Provisions are dull and only in request for the regular trade. Ortocries quiet, though slightly improved.
There is a fair inquiry for Cotton with sales at prices corresponding with those paid prior to the steamer's news.

es corresponding with those paid prior to the stea-mer's news.

Whiskey dull at 26 1-2 a 27 cts. per gallon.—Ibid.

Louisville, December 28.

The Canal at this place is literally filled up with must and navigation in it suspended.

The upper Missing a unusually low. It is gorged up in many places in a unusually low. It is gorged up in many places [local and other Western points, are unsettled by the stead and other Western points, are unsettled by the steader's news.

No general intelligence of moment from either of the above places.—Ibid.

Be C Macy, Ind.
E Barksdale, jr, Va
Lt Fox, U S N
TYI
J B Jeter, Rich Hon W S Archer, Va
entres
entres and the steady of the steader's control of the steader's contr

Information Are New York.—The amount of goods imported and entered at the Custom House at New York, exclusive of those sent to warehouse, and the amount of duties paid during the week ending on the 24th instant, compared with the same period of the two previous years, is as follows:

Free goods 77,076 80,182 Dutiable goods 670,101 792,702 Total merchandiae 8747,177 872,865 Specie 11,910 26,591 Cush received 189,225 220,244 Average rate of duty 284 272 577,098 7,384 145,223 274

HEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS AND IMITATIONS. BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS AND IMITATIONS.
The unparalled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. WiS
TAR'S BALSAM OF WIDD CHERRY, in all the disease
for which it is recommended; curing many cases after the
skill of the bost physicians was unavailing has effected a
large and increasing demand for it. This fact caused
many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm of
spurious matures, of similar name and appearance, for the
genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry
"Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Comfrey,"
éc. Another, "Westers Balsam of Wild Cherry with
spelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble
those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wilstar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the
name of the original, while they possessones one of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE CENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put in bottles, with the works

signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 184; on which will always appear the written signature or "18 UUTE".

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S HALSAN
OF WILD. CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by 1 BUTES. Addressell orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston,

fans.

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JOHN R. PIERPOINT, Alexandria, and

BARNARD & MAYFIELD, Georgetown.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United Sta

And by Druggissgenerally throughout the United States.

JH E. MARRIED W. OMA.NY: PRIVATED

MEDICAL, COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MATSICAR,
Professor of Diseases of Woman. 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 350,
prices 91. *25,000 copies sold in three months.

The great demand for this most important work, (of
which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended capecially for the married, as it
discloses important secrets which should be known to them
yrmptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most exetain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is
subject.

tain more or cure, it very compare uniform more or cure, it very compare uniform the married while it is that we behold so many married emales dickly, debilitated and the behold of the married that it is that the compared to the compared , as well as that of her bouband, the revelation contained in its pages, have aiready veil a blewing to thomands, to those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, the property of the property of incurring the re-commendation of the property of incurring the re-tended of the revelations contained in themselved in the property involving their future bappiness, cannot be appre-sed.

imately involving their future happiness, cannot be appre-iated. seril be sent by multifree of postage. Capies will be sent by multifree of postage. On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Pri-cate Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post paid to Dr. A. M. Mauricean, foot 124, New York, thy. Poblishing Office, No. 151 LIBERTY ST., New York, ZEIREL & CO., Philadelphia, WM. TAYLOR, & CO, billioners.

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14 STREET, 250 HOUSE S. PENN, AVENUE,

Where specimens may be seen, and his moderate term
made known.

CHAPPED HANDS.

THE POPE'S SPEECH

introit. I have done, under the Inspiration of Go.]
all that I have been able to do; and I am ready, by
God's desistance, to do as much in future, without,
however, in anywise retrueching the sovereignty of
the Pontificate, as I have received it full and entire
from my predecessors, so that I may in like manner
transmit it to my successors. I have for my witnesses my 300,000 of enubects—I have all Europe
for a witness of what I have hitherto done to bring
my subjects near to me, and unite myself with them,
that I might become acquainted with their wants
and make provision for them.

It is with the object of better knowing these wants,
and providing for the exigencies of the public welfare, that I have united you in a permanent council—
it is to listen, in case of need, to your advice, and
avail myself of its aid in my sovereign resolutions,
in which I shall consalt my own conscience, and
confer upon it with my ministers and the Sacred
College. He will deceive himself groutly, who shall
see in the Consults di Stato, which I have just creaticd, a realization of his own Ufopian notions, or the
germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical Soyereignty.

These ords are not addressed to any of you,
whose social education and Christian and civil probity, as well as the loyalty and rectifued of your incentions, were known to me from the moment at
which I proceeded to your election. Neither do
these words apply to the mass of my subjects, for 1
am sure of their fidelity and obedience. I know that
the hearts of my subjects are united with mine in

But unfortunately there exists some persons (small
mumber, it is true, still they do exist, when having,
northing to lose are fund of disorder and revolt, and
aven abuse concessions. It is to then, that thee
words are addressed; bet them well consider their
signification. In the co-operation of the deputies, I see
only a firm support from persons who, divesting
minimical or its of the public good, and who
will not be stopped by the vain words of restless a

embers. The ball is rolling on. LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—This body met or Monday last, and organized. The old officers of the Senate were re-elected. Mr. Blackstone, of St. Ma-ry's, was chosen as the Speaker of the House, and Mr. Brewer re-elected as Clerk. The Governor's nessage is an able paper, and proclaims the pleasant idings that Maryland now pays her debts.

A comphine factory exploded in Philadelphia of donday last. One man saved his life by rolling he snow with his burning garments. The New York Herald abandons the Frem

Court Martial in despair.

Horrish Munden.—A servant maid of the Chap ain to the Queen of Spain was recently murdered Her head was severed from her body. The murdere washed his hands in the maid's wash basin, wipe with her apron, and perfumed them with her Co

Forged \$500 Treasury notes are affoat bearing are zon August, 1947.

The Another fugitive slave case has been decides in Philadelphia adverse to the claim of the master.—
Dwares of slaves may as well give up pursuing their property into the free States, for they are resolved no o obey the Constitution.

Arrivals at Gotels, etc., up to 2 p. m. NATIONAL HOTEL, BY 8. B. COLEMAN.

L, BY S. S. COLEMAN.
Mr and Mrs Livingston,
New York
D A Haynes, N Y
G B Dibbay, Wash
C C Hunter, do
C B Goodrich, Boston Stevenson, Va H Cornell, N Y N Ludlow, do R T Allison, Balt BROWN'S HOTEL. Hon A Irvin, Pa ulius Tate, G T Col D Smart, Detroit Mr McCrea, Del and Mrs McCrea G P Bradly, St Johns W S Spear, N Y H Ellis, Nashville B Elliot, Md C Ely, Balt I Wheat, jr, Va J Dallas, Pittsburg

t Mercer, Md T Carpenter, Va

Mr J Wheeler, Ga GADSBY'S HOTEL D A Wilson, Pa B C Macy, Ind E Barksdale, jr, V T Snowell, Pa

TYLER'S HOTEL B Jeter, Rich H McFarland, La Hon W S Archer, Va Caleb Jones, Rich Hon W S Archer, Va Caleb Jones, Rich

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A H Otis, Boston E Hunton, Va
E Otis, do Geo Hist, Pa
Dr Dods and hady, N Y L Adens, N J

Mr Alfarn and lady, N Y, Mrs Thistle, N Y
and two children and
G Pratt, Mass

CITY HOTEL, BY THE MESSE. WILLARD.

CITY HOTEL, BY THE MESSER. WILLARD.

ST Pennington, Wash
H A Harrison, Balt
G McKay, Fla
Frank Ward, California
T Beaumont, Del
F R Tatrbin, Wash

PULLER'S HOTEL. I H Rhodes, N Y S Hart, N Y Govelell, do J Barker, do Comeggs, USN

OIL OF TANNIN

OIL OF TANNIN.

A DISCOVERY POR PRESERVING LEATHER.—Just received a fresh supply of this article.—The following the property of the oil of the property of the oil of Tannin in preserving Leather, than the quantities of it oil, and the great demand for it from all parts of the Union, when we say it strengthens and readers leather water proof and nearly doubles its wear, we speak from our own personal knowledge of its virtues. The effect of its application to books will be readily seen, though the softness it imparts from the control of the softness it might be property of the property

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER OF EIGHT QUARTO PAGES, To be Published in the City of Washington FOR THE OLD MAN OF THE HILLS,

FOR THE OLD MAN OF THE HILLS, BY SHA MENT, TO BE CALERD

THE LONE STAR of the METROPOLIS.

CAPTION,—"Photos Prece with All Men."

THE doing of this production, is, to restore the lost harmony of feeling, which seems to prevail, and thereby the cry "The Republic is in designer," is being roung in discountry, and echool from foreign aboves; some of Which, are doubtless delighted with the discord. The Proprietor, will be in this City, on the first day of the year 1818, and will be the control of the services of Gen. Zachary Taylor as President of the United States, in the first who will be in the weight of Gen. Taylor—First with the discord. The Proprietor, the services of Gen. Zachary Taylor as President of the United States, in War, the first in Posice, and the first in the hearts of Gen. Zachary Taylor as President of the United States, in War, the first in Posice, and the first in the hearts of the cointripense, would not Proprietor, the College of the United States, as a whole American People, through their impress, which command his services, he would obey their call, for four years and. Believing Gen. Taylor to be sincere in heart and City. Man of the Hills, which is the control of the College, and committed the college, and committed the college, and cummitted at the hills, where that hailing word has been gooken, and Zachary Taylor, on Kough and word has been gooken, and Zachary Taylor, on Kough and word has been gooken, and Zachary Taylor, on Kough and word has been gooken, and Zachary Taylor, on Kough and word has been gooken, and read to the College, about the original of the Riverse of the Hills, where the hailing word has been gooken, and control of a convention. Never cheen, about the General, by expressed or implied consent, become the nomines of any Convention, "The Old Man will immercially with eaver on wealt an inglorious content, at least so far as Time. Expresses or implied consent, become the nomines of any Convention, "The Coll Man will immercially with eaver on wealt an inglorious content,

ÆOLIANS! ÆOLIANS!!

TWO FINE TONE, 5 and 6 Octave Æolian just completed and for sale at BROWN'S Purmiture Store, under Odd Fellows Hall, 76 freet, between D and E streets. **GREAT BARGAINS**

ALSO, to be had in all kinds of NEW FURNITURE, a part of which has lately been received by the last arrivals from the North; consisting in part of ONE ELEGANT EXTENSION OF A STATE OF THE NORTH OF THE STATE OF THE

City Intelligence.

For advertisements of amusements, &c., see first column of third page.

TirThe remains of the Hon. John Fairfills, late Senator from Maine, were yesterday sent home. The funeral procession that followed his corpse to the railroad, presented an Imposing sight. It was a solemn affair. Members of both houses of Congress, together with the President and his Cablnet, tollowed his remains to the cars. Few could have witnessed this seens without feeling the solemnity of the occasion.

Tyler Hotel.—We were yesterday shewn through this Hotel, at our request, by its polite and gentlemanly proprietor. The comfort, convenience, and taste, displayed in the atrangement of the entire building, gives to his numerous patrons and gueste, a satisfaction that draws from them a recommendation that few can claim. The chambers of this Hotel are nearly and fashionably furnished. Mr. T. has thought't better, though the expense was great, to place in each chamber Halsey's patent spring bed. In case this article surpasses anything of this kind, and those who are fond of Syberian softness, his chambers afford the requisite. The cusine department, like the patriotic Kentuckian, speaks for itself. Mr. T. has many distinguished individuals as permanent lodgers. We notice among the number several of the members of both houses of Congress, and also judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. T. is nearly full, if not entirely so. We are sorry that this gentleman has not a more extensive establishment to direct, since his abilities are so prominent.

ADELPHI.—The admiration with which all the pieces presented on these boards are received, gives assurance of success to this establishment. The enterprize of Messrs, Brown and Nichols in getting up this resort of dramatic anuscement, deserves the encomiums of citizens and strangers. We say to the drama-loving ladies now in Washington, that no pains has been spared by those gentlemen in rendering their theatre comfortable. The private boxes and parquette are so heated as to make them as comfortable as a drawing room—so that the only obsection ever mooted by the female friends of the drama, in this case, is entirely removed. Last night Lucille went off admirably. Mr. Bradshaw created quite a sensation. This must be a favorite piece with him, if not, he deserves the highest commendation. Mr. Brown kept the house in continual laughter. The whole cast, in fact, was truly fine.

By reference to our columns, the opening address of this Theatre will be found.

FULLER'S HOTEL.—This Hotel presents a lively PULLER'S HOTEL,—This Hotel presents a lively appearance, the lious of the day, Gens. Quitman and Shields, having taken up their quarters at this point—it is all the attraction. Gen. Quitman looks the soldler, and appears in good health. Gen. Shields is well known to our citizens, and littleif any change has come over him, although scarred and scathed in the battles of his country.

Tir We saw a letter directed to Maj. Gen. Z. Tay-lor, and sent by a servant to Coleman's Hotel, under the supposition that the old General had arrived there. We were informed that he is expected every day. Welcome to the Old Thunders

Temperance Heeting Postponed.
In consequence of the incinnency of the weather on Christmas night, the address which was to have been delivered at Temperance Hall on the "Rise, History, and Progress of the Independent Order of Rechnities," by the JAMES of the Independent Order of Rechnities," by the JAMES of the Independent Order of Rechnities, by the JAMES of the Independent Order of Rechnities, by the JAMES of the Independent Order of Rechnities, and Independent Orde Dec 27--2t

**Train at Odd Fellow's Hall, Seventh street, commencing Monday, January 3, 1818, for the relief of the German Evangelia Chirch. The Ladies connected with this Church, assisted by their friends, have prepared a variety of beautiful fancy and useful articles, which they contemplate disposing of at reasonable prices in the Saloon of the above Hall, for the purpose of telleving their congregation from an oppressive lectwhich the clieving their congregation from an oppressive lectwhich in the property of the saloon of the short Hall and the members of the Church relief them another to the saloon of the salove Hall for the successful. A bountiful supply of Refreshments of every description will be for sale. A splendid band of music every evening. Admittance 12s cents. PAIR.—The public are invited to attend a Pair at the Apollo Hall, commencing on Thom-day evening, the 28d instant, and to be continued every evening until further notice.

The object of the Pair is to aid in the completion of the Charles in the Pair is to aid in the completion of the Charles and all the pairs.

presented, and at low rates.

Christmas and New Year's presents, suitable for all ages, an be obtained. Christmas and New Year's presents, suitable for six age, can be obtained.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—The Law of the Comparison of the Comparison of St. Peter church, intend giving a Pestival, in the nature of a series of Evening Entertainments, at the Odeon, 45 street and Pennsylvania avenue, to commence on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 6 clock, P. M., and to be continued on the successive evenings of this and the next week. A choice cellectifu of the delicacles of the season will be provided for the gradification of the season will be provided and appropriate Pancy Articles for Christmas presents will be offered for real-flood masic will also be provided. The object of this Festival is to raise funds for the indispensable repair and preservation of St. Feiters Church, The object of this Festival is to raise funds for the indispensable repair and preservation of St. Feiters Church, members of that Coupregation have called upon others for aid of this kind, the ladies indulge the hope that this appeal to the liberality of their friends and the public will not be documed to disappointment.

doomed to disappointment. dee 21—
ANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC,
FOR 1919—containing over 100 pages of the most useful
and interesting information, directions for farming, gautest
ing, &c., with numerous engravings, at the low price of
ten cents. For sale at the Seed Store, on F street, between
Ninth and Tenth streets, opposite the Catholic clurcit, by

inth and Tenth streets, opposite the Catholic cl A. G. GARDINER Agent in Wathington for the sale of Landreth

UNITED CLUB BALL. THE UNITED CLUB respectfully inform their friends and Theseloy eventing, January 4, 1865, as Caracta Salcon, Touchy eventing, January 4, 1865, as Caracta Salcon, rangements toward making this flall the most agreeable of

MANAGERS.

Tickets \$1; to be obtained from any of the Managers, at J. A. Donohoo's, and at the door. dec29-dtd IMPROVED DAGUERREOTYPES PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY

PLUMIE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, Concert Hall, Penn, Arenue, nasar Brown's Hotel.

THE Proprietors of the above celebrated establishment, and happy to announce to the public, that by the aid of a sky or top light, they are now taking Pictures, which they confidently believe have never been equalled since the discovery of the art by Daguerre.

It is not been been been been been expended to the discovery of the art by Daguerre.

It is not been been been been been been considered to the present facility by which GROUPS from two to twenty are taken, each alteries in the group being equally elear and distinct. This is a degree of perfection in taking groups never attained by the usual mode.

This new light is precisively adapted for taking children This Gallery contains the largest collections in the world of distinguished men, taken from his dec 37 Imd Admirvance Frage.

FOR THE LADIES.

HAVE received another large invoice of Fashionable Fur articles—VICTORINES, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., of thost modern wear. A suit of FIRE FURS is a very pleas and appropriate present for the Holydays of this season. Swansdown, Boas, Victorines, &c. SWAWNSDOWNS, NECK-TIES, VICTORINES, and BOAS in nest cases, and London made, for evening parties, &c., for sale at West of Brown's Hotel.

Steam Dying Establishment.

THIS subscriper having completed the repairs of his old establishment by the introduction of new and improved machinery, is now prepared to execute, with prompmess and in the best style, all orders in his line of business. The improvements are such as to affired the greatest facilities in coloring cotton, woolen or silk fabrics, in the most durable manner.

L. J. DENHAM, dee i-lyd' Pa. av., south side, bet. 9th & 10th sts.

ROSE WATER put up in bottles of all sizes. For sale by dee-if Druggist and A pubreary.

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A LARGE assortment of ALBUMS or various sizes and binding just received, and for sale at very low prices, by dec 20-tf at Templeman's Book Store. ded 20-11 at Tempres.

DANIEL PIERCE,
MAK WUMBRELLA MAKER,

Pa. arenue, immediately apposite C. A general assortment of Sing and Greins mitable for covering Umbrellas. Thewise of materials for every description of relative.